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## BOOK DEPARTMENT

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### NOTES.

**Alec-Tweedie, Mrs** *The Maker of Modern Mexico, Porfirio Diaz.* Pp. xxi, 421. Price, \$5.00. New York: John Lane Company, 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Allen, P. L.** *America's Awakening.* Pp. 288. Price, \$1.25. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1906.

This book is made up of articles which have previously appeared in "The Outlook," together with some new material. The author attempts to give a brief historical summary of the political upheaval which has shaken the country during the last few years and to make the reader acquainted with the personalities of some of the men who have been in the thick of the fight. As he states in his preface, it is an attempt also to show that the pessimistic view taken by many in regard to the disclosures of corruption in high places is "hopelessly biased." The first chapters give a brief account of the reforms accomplished from the year 1899 until the summer of 1906. It is shown that "graft" was present even in the early days of our republic, if not, indeed, proportionately greater than in our later generations. Subsequent chapters deal with the individual leaders through whose inspiration most of the reforms have been accomplished. In conclusion, the resources of reform are discussed, and the effect of the reform movement upon the morals of the average man. The book, written in a popular style, gives the average reader at practically one sitting a comprehensive idea of the condition of reform politics at the present day and of what we may expect of permanent good as the result of the movement.

**Armstrong, G. B., Jr.** *The Beginnings of the True Railway Mail Service.* Pp. 84. Chicago: The Lakeside Press, 1906.

**Baskerville, B. C.** *The Polish Jew.* Pp. 336. Price, \$2.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1906.

The author of this volume has lived for eight years in Poland, and has come in intimate contact with the Jewish population. The volume was written to inform English-speaking people why those "who compose these crowds (of immigrants) left the land of their birth, whether they are likely to conform to the laws which bind the members of the community together, to raise or lower the moral standard of living in the land of their adoption, and to contribute, by their industry and their attainments, to the well-being of those classes with which they will be brought in contact."

The volume is divided into three parts. Part first includes a general study of Jewish settlement, their economic, educational, communal and political organizations; part second, an historical sketch of the Polish Jew;

and part third, a study of religious conservatism, with an attempt to forecast its future.

The picture presented is not a pleasing one, although it bears ear-marks of accuracy and of first-hand knowledge. One interesting chapter deals with Zionism and Anti-Semitism, in which it is shown that race prejudice is by no means wholly confined to the Poles, but is very generally shown by the Jews themselves. Everywhere the Jew is portrayed as a cunning, crafty business man, usually miserably poor, yet making himself absolutely necessary to the Pole. Revolutionary Socialism is shown to permeate the Ghetto and startling results in the way of murder and assaults are described. Historically speaking, the Jew had a more favorable opportunity in Poland than elsewhere in Europe, and just before the partition of Poland had seemingly reached very satisfactory relations with the other races. The scene has changed to-day. He despises, and is despised. Even within the last decade the relations of the two races have become more strained. Religious conservatism acts as an effective barrier, and those trained in the precepts of the Talmud are not likely to be active leaders of nineteenth-century civilization. Incidentally it is made clear that the Zionism of Zangwill and others is a very different thing from that of the masses who expect no earthly leader to conduct expeditions to Palestine, but who expect to see God in some miraculous way re-establish the people of Israel. The present is bad, and the future rather gloomy.

Those who formerly migrated to England and America were the economic failures, too ignorant or too unhealthy to find work at home. Now race prejudice is added to political revolution, and, as the author states, it is the sweated tailor, and the boot-maker as well as the politician, and the bomb-maker, with whom the English-speaking people have to deal. The author is very frankly unfavorably impressed by the Jews, and, although it is to be hoped she has exaggerated the dark side of the situation, her volume is of great importance. The style is good and the thought clear.

**Bernhard, L.** *Handbuch der Löhnungsmethoden.* Pp. 234. Price, 3.20m. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Bothe, F.** *Die Entwicklung der direkten Besteuerung in der Reichsstadt Frankfurt bis zur Revolution, 1612-1614.* Pp. xliii, 215. Price, 15m. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1906.

**Bourne, E. G. (Editor).** *The Voyages and Explorations of Samuel de Champlain.* 2 vols. Pp. 254 and 229. Price, \$1 net. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., 1906.

A recent addition to the very handy Trail Makers Series is this new translation of Champlain's narration of his voyages as revised and published by himself in 1632. As Professor Bourne points out, Champlain had previously published separate accounts of his explorations, but the complete 1632 edition, containing all the essentials of the earlier publications, reworked them into a systematic and connected whole. The past inaccessibility of the writings

of Champlain is shown by the fact that it was not until 1870 that the originals of his entire work appeared, and not until 1878 that an English translation was made. The latter, however, was a very limited edition, so that a distinct and valuable service has been rendered by the present re-translation. The issuance of this popular edition gives to the average reader his first opportunity of becoming acquainted with this most interesting narrative.

In the introduction are given a sketch of previous editions of Champlain's writings, a short biographical account of the explorer and an estimate of the results of his work and his place in history. "If we compare him with the other explorers and founders of that age," the editor says, "he stands above them all in the range of achievement." The permanent influence of his work is more far-reaching than that of De Soto or of Coronado, and as a leader he was superior to La Salle. "In some one or two of the many fields of his activity others have surpassed Champlain, but no other Frenchman, and no Spaniard or Englishman, has attained his high level and wide range."

The editing and translation show painstaking care and appreciation of the work of the author. Disputed points, obscure references and seeming contradictions are satisfactorily explained in succinct footnotes. The work contains only one illustration, a photographic facsimile of the explorer's map of New France. It is unfortunate that more of the colored drawings, maps and diagrams in which Champlain was so prolific could not have been reproduced. An index, also, would have been of value.

**Braun, Marcus.** *Immigration Abuses.* Pp. 136. Price, 50 cents. New York: Pearson Advertising Company, 1906.

This monograph is a powerful philippic against the methods adopted by the Hungarian government for regulating emigration. At times the language used becomes unpleasantly personal and charged with a feeling not conducive to impartial judgment, but the general attitude of the author is that of a man who clearly sees a wrong to be righted and sets out to express his opinions sincerely and fearlessly.

Mr. Braun was appointed as United States immigrant inspector and was sent to Hungary to investigate alleged abuses in the sending of peasants from that country to this. His report was until recently unpublished by the United States government, and only upon its printing has the author felt at liberty to give out his monograph covering the abuses there described.

The whole policy of the Hungarian government, says Mr. Braun, is to encourage emigration to America, but at the same time to influence the people not to become Americans. They are to stay in America only long enough to earn a competence and learn American methods—then return to their native land.

The chief means by which this is to be accomplished is by special agreements with the Cunard Company providing for the transportation of such emigrants to and from America. The original contract stipulates that the government should deliver over a definite number of immigrants to the

company every year. This feature was removed by a protest from the American government, only to be replaced by the rise of an organization called the Central Ticket Office, which aims to stimulate for its own profit all emigration by way of Fiume and the Cunard Company. In this agreement officials high in government circles are interested. Through their influence the emigration laws of Hungary are made dead letters, and exploiting emigration becomes a profitable business, yielding to the Central Ticket Office twenty crowns for every person sent abroad. The policy of those in control is epitomized in the sentence "emigration from our country is large—let us make it profitable." This has led the officials to practically prohibit emigration by any other port than Fiume, forcing peasants who wish to leave the country by any other route to prove that they do not intend to go to America. It is a pleasure to note that Mr. Braun expressly denies any intent to insinuate that the Cunard Company is guilty of trying to maintain these methods or of evading the United States immigration laws. The blame lies wholly with the corrupt Hungarian officials.

The book closes with an appeal to Hungarians in America to assume citizenship and a warning to Hungary that in encouraging the emigration of her peasants she is steadily pouring out her own life blood.

**Browne, Col. Ed. F.** *Socialism or Empire a Danger.* Pp. 229. Omaha: Klopp & Bartlett Company, 1906.

The dangers of Socialism and the inadvisability, from a business standpoint, of allowing too much power to be lodged in the hands of the National Executive, form the thesis of the book. Government interference with private business is to the author's mind leading us toward Socialism, and the tendency to grant to the National Executive a large amount of legislative power is leading us toward an empire.

The book is a radical plea for a return to the conservatism of the founders of the constitution, and is interwoven with sharp attacks on Socialism and criticisms of the policy of President Roosevelt. All things are considered to be subservient to business prosperity, and any public interference with private affairs is most bitterly censured.

The book represents a distinct attempt to line up the conservative elements of the community against the tendency to drift toward "the sands of Socialism or the rock of empire." In carrying out the work, however, the author has overstepped his mark by bitterly condemning a group of institutions like the post office and the interstate commerce commission, which are recognized as valuable adjuncts to the business interests of the community.

The book, as a whole, is a disappointment because of its loose and somewhat ranting style, the partisanship which colors every page, and the faulty construction of the text.

**Capke, T.** *The Slovaks of Hungary.* Pp. xvi, 214. New York: Knickerbocker Press, 1906.

The publication of this book is justified by the fact, even though there were

no others, that practically nothing has been written in English about the Slovaks, except brief articles in the various encyclopedias. And yet the Slovaks hold seventh place in the list of foreign nationalities migrating to the United States. The total number of immigrants of this nationality in 1905 exceeded 52,000. These and those that preceded them are to be found in the steel mills along the Monongahela River, in the Connellsville coke region, in the anthracite coal mines throughout Pennsylvania, and in nearly every factory, mill and industrial concern north of the Mason and Dixon line, doing generally the hardest and meanest labor, and, in the words of our author, "Doing it faithfully and cheerfully." These able-bodied foreigners are called indifferently "Hunks," "Hungarians," or "Slavs." Of all the states, Pennsylvania contains the largest Slovak population, and we have the statement of our author that the name of Penn's commonwealth is by all odds the most familiar English term in all upper Hungary.

The total number of Slovaks in the United States at the present time is estimated to be about 400,000. The author of the work in review is intimately acquainted with the American Slovak, his ambitions and efforts, and in the fall of 1903 he had an opportunity to observe him at close range in his own home. He observes that American dollars and American civilization have done more to uplift the Slovak than anything else that had been done for him by his own government within the last half century, the Slovak highlander, he claims, being far more concerned over the scale of wages obtaining in and around Pittsburg than he is in the wages paid in Pesth.

Much of the book is taken up with matters of discontent over the Magyar domination and others of peculiar concern to the home country. While all this is interesting historically, it is not of as great importance to the American student as would be other subjects to which more attention might have been given. This is particularly true of social conditions. Only one chapter of twenty-five pages is devoted to this subject, and while it is extremely well done, the subject is deserving of a much more extended treatment. What is particularly needed at the present time are sympathetic interpretations of the different nationalities now crowding to our shores. While we have no desire to question the aim and purpose of the writer, we believe that a greater service would have been performed if he had aimed to interpret to the American people more of the virtues and qualities which make the Slovak immigrant a desirable addition to our population.

**Clark, V. S.** *The Labor Movement in Australasia.* Pp. x, 327. Price, \$1.50. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1906.

See "Book Reviews."

**Collins, T. B.** *The New Agriculture.* Pp. 374. Price, \$2. New York: Munn & Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Daish, J. B.** *Present Transportation Problems.* Pp. 13. New York: Freight Publishing Company.

**Dauncey, Mrs. C** *An Englishwoman in the Philippines.* Pp. xx, 350. Price, \$3.50. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1906.

The Philippine Islands have a total area less than that of New Mexico, yet they seem to furnish an unending theme for the author. Mrs. Dauncey adds another to the already long list of popular accounts of our eastern possessions. The value of the book lies not so much in what it tells as in the way it is told—the point of view of the author. From cover to cover there are few facts which are new. Too many other authors have told about life in the Philippines for much of the field to be left untouched.

Mrs. Dauncey, however, as the title of her book suggests, is an Englishwoman, and in this collection of her letters, written to friends at home, probably the most interesting thing to the average reader would be the reflection of the English attitude toward American policy. The letters carry with them a local atmosphere which reveals the true Filipino and Philippine life as many others have failed to do. On the whole the story is interestingly told and the word pictures are well drawn. But, unfortunately, the author has allowed personal prejudice to lead her into unfair criticism of things American. Unquestionably more or less of the criticism is deserved, especially regarding the customs duties and regulations. But the bias is so sweeping that there appears to be nothing good in the American administration of the islands. It is not impossible, however, that there may be direct benefit in seeing ourselves as others see us.

**Dewsnup, Ernest R.** *Railway Organization and Working.* Pp. xi, 498. Price, \$2. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1906.

Under the title of *Railway Organization and Working* Professor Ernest R. Dewsnup, of the University of Chicago, has published a series of papers which constitute a course of special lectures delivered before his university classes on railway transportation during the period extending from November, 1904, to May, 1906. The volume contains twenty-five papers, all but two of them being by railway officials. The papers are of high average excellence and the volume constitutes a most welcome addition to the scanty literature dealing with the management of railway traffic. The volume may profitably be read not only by men in the railway service, but also by college and university students of transportation. The scope of the subjects treated may be indicated by the fact that there are several papers dealing with the passenger department, others with the handling of freight and the distribution of cars, others of a more technical character concerned with the maintenance of way and equipment, and other papers dealing with the duties of controllers and auditors. In the appendix may be found six papers prepared by Professor Dewsnup's students. The papers in the appendix are quite as interesting as those which constitute the main body of the volume. The book is illustrated with ten diagrams.

**Dole, C. F.** *The Spirit of Democracy.* Pp. viii, 435. Price, \$1.25. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co., 1906.

A most readable book is this latest attempt to interpret the new spirit of Democracy in its relation to our modern industrial life, government and the extension of governmental control. The meaning of "sovereignty," "liberty,"

"equality," treated in their connection with this new spirit, is discussed in popular style, followed by an examination of our American social institutions, viewed in the light of the spirit of co-operation, which Mr. Dole regards as the essence of Democracy. A positive social motive—good will—is taking the place of the old *fear*. At the basis of our numberless clubs, lodges and granges lies the democratic spirit. The "laissez faire" policy has been abandoned; government must control industry; and, instead of merely keeping order within, or protecting from external foes, is entering upon the *positive* task of promoting the welfare of its citizens. Certain of our present institutions, such as the transmission of property by inheritance, while necessary in the past, are now strange and anomalous under the rule of a democracy. The race problem, and "Democracy and the Executive," are interestingly treated, though not discussed analytically. "The electoral college is a sort of honorary vermiform appendage."

The prevalence of looser family ties and divorce is due to the difficulty of transition from the old idea of authority to the newer one of mutual good will. We are not yet ready for the common ownership of lands, mines and forests: "A land full of Quays, Platts and Rockefellers, and the whole nation trying to be like them, does not yet deserve so grand a scheme of common justice."

**Elliot, C. W.** *Great Riches*. Pp. 38. Price, \$1.50. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co., 1906.

This beautifully bound little book consists of fifteen short essays on the responsibility and privileges of the wealthy. Large possessions should bring a greater desire to make good use of the power they confer upon the holder. Riches do not of themselves mean happiness, however, nor does happiness necessitate riches. Friends, books, the outdoor world, the power to think wisely and to serve one's fellows—all elements of happiness—are quite as much within the reach of those to whom great wealth has not been given.

**Fiske, J** *Civil Government in the United States*. New Edition. Pp. xxxii, 378. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A new edition of this well known text, with additions by D. S. Sanford. The book gives a concise review of the origin and development of American governmental institutions, with special emphasis upon their organic character. An appendix of seventy pages gives a good selection of the chief documents of our constitutional history.

**Forbes-Lindsay, C. H.** *Panama*. Pp. 368. Price, \$1. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company, 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Foster, J. W** *The Practice of Diplomacy*. Pp. 401. Price, \$3 net. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1906.

Mr. John W. Foster is already well known as a writer on diplomatic affairs through his volumes "A Century of American Diplomacy" and "American Diplomacy in the Orient." A valuable companion to these is the present work, "The Practice of Diplomacy." Few, if any, Americans are better



fitted by actual experience to discuss the methods of carrying on our foreign relations through diplomatic representatives. Mr. Foster was United States Minister to Mexico from 1873-80, to Russia 1880-1, to Spain 1883-5, was special plenipotentiary to negotiate reciprocity treaties with Spain, Brazil and Germany in 1891, was agent of the United States in the Bering Sea arbitration at Paris in 1893, participated in peace negotiations with Japan upon the invitation of the Emperor of China at the close of the war of 1894-5, and was ambassador on a special mission to Great Britain and Russia in 1897. Besides service abroad, he has had experience also as the head of all our foreign relations, having succeeded Mr. Blaine as Secretary of State in President Harrison's Cabinet in 1892. An intimacy with diplomatic affairs so long and varied as this makes Mr. Foster's discussion of his subject especially valuable.

In contrast to the two earlier volumes, the subjects presented in this book are less exclusively American and cover a much wider period of time. The chief emphasis is, however, still upon the part America has taken in the development of our present means of international negotiation.

The first half of the book is devoted to a general discussion of the utility and functions of the diplomatic service and of diplomatic etiquette. The treatment is not intended to make the book a manual for the use of our representatives, but rather to present to the public at large a picture of the conditions surrounding international intercourse a hundred and fifty years ago and the progress that has since been made in raising the standard of the service. These chapters trace the change in the functions of the envoy from the time in which he was "an agent who lied abroad for his country" to the present, when he is a dignified representative of the national sovereignty, whose business it is to try to preserve amicable relations between his own and foreign nations, or restore them in case they have been broken off or disturbed. In this development the representatives of no nation have been more prominent than those of the United States. From the beginning our foreign relations have been characterized by a straightforwardness of which we may be justly proud. The United States has been instrumental also in abolishing as far as possible all needless ceremony and formality in the meeting of representatives of sovereignty.

The latter half of the book is devoted to a study of the language, framing, negotiation, interpretation and termination of treaties and less formal compacts. Here the part played by the United States has been similar to that already mentioned in regard to general diplomatic intercourse. We have aimed to secure the adoption of direct statements and simplicity in all international agreements. The concluding chapters on arbitration and its procedure and international claims are especially interesting because of the active part the United States has taken in securing amicable settlement of international disputes.

As a whole, it must be said that the book is a very successful presentation of the field the author sets out to discuss. In style it is distinctly popular rather than scholarly, as, indeed, it is intended to be, and the book

must be judged in the light of the purpose for which it was written. Numerous references and a good bibliography open up the field of the literature on the subject to the student who wishes to study its various phases in greater detail.

**de Foville, A.** *La Monnaie*. Pp. 242. Price, 2fr. Paris: Victor Le Coffre, 1907.

This work is interesting both from its subject matter and from the personality of the author. Placed at the head of the administration of the mint of the Bank of France, he superintended the operations of the coinage for seven years. After a short review of the theory of money, we are given a concise but comprehensive review of the monetary systems of the world. The second part of the book describes the model mints of the world and the methods adopted to minimize loss, both in the process of coinage and through wear in use. The latter chapters turn again to the consideration of theory. The chief subjects treated are value and price in their relation to money, bimetalism, the quantitative theory—to which in a special form the author adheres—paper money and the money of the future. Throughout the book there are interesting statistical tables dealing with the production of the precious metals, variations in value and the proportions of the various metals in actual use in the different countries.

**Fraser, J. F.** *Pictures from the Balkans*. Pp. x, 298. Price, \$2. New York: Cassell & Co., Limited, 1906.

The author of "America at Work" and "The Real Siberia" has added another to his list of successful local studies. This latest book by Mr. Fraser fully lives up to its name in giving the reader "Pictures from the Balkans," but it is more than the title would suggest. It is a book setting forth the conditions which underlie one of the most perplexing subjects in modern politics—the Macedonian and Bulgarian questions—and the problem of what is to be done with Turkey in Europe.

All through the book the author recounts, apparently without prejudice or exaggeration, the actual conditions as he found them existing in the Balkan states. Many readers will find themselves forced over to a new point of view, or with quite a new understanding, concerning the state of affairs in Macedonia, Albania and Bulgaria. It will shock many to learn "that most of the murdering now going on in the Balkans is by Christians of Christians," in the process of converting the people from the Greek Church to the Bulgarian Church, or vice versa, "at the dagger's point." Most of which the Christian world has been inclined to lay at the Turk's door.

It is hard to realize that Europe contains a people whose whole attitude is essentially that of primitive man, who holds human life so cheap that most of the people die "from differences of opinion." Yet such is the case in the Balkans—and it is this problem in political geography which the great powers must solve sooner or later—the problem of what is to be done to remedy the state of affairs now existing there.

As Mr. Fraser puts it, the average man wonders why the great powers

do not remove the Turk from all rule in Europe, but the real reason why it is not done is because the powers do not know what to do with the Balkan states. Russia, Austria and Germany especially look with covetous eyes on the region; Servia, Greece and Roumania have dreams of future greatness, and France, Britain and Italy are reluctant to let any other nation step in. Meanwhile the conditions grow no better and the question no nearer a solution.

From reading Mr. Fraser's book the reader is almost sure to agree with him in the conclusion that the only apparent solution is a terrific explosion of war—and that this Balkan area will be the next seat of a great international struggle. In it all the position of Germany is menacing. Germany looks into the future when there will be no Austrian Empire. Why else should Germany directly foster a German colony at Trieste and favor the Austrian desire to have Salonika as an Austrian port on the Ægean? Why else than that it might eventually all become German? There is a glimmer of hope for peaceful settlement in a Balkan confederation, with the Turk as a member, but the chance is exceedingly slim. Germany and Russia appear most likely to enforce claims by actual warfare, and warfare of some kind seems certain, if one judges from the conditions as Mr. Fraser so vividly portrays them.

**Garland, J. S.** *New England Town Law.* Pp. xxxi, 894. Price, \$6 net. Boston: Boston Book Company, 1906.

This valuable volume consists of two very distinct parts. The first eighty-three pages are taken up with an interesting review of the origin, development and present status of the New England town. Little that is really new to the student of municipal history is offered here, but the results of various detailed studies are presented in an attractive and concise manner. The most interesting portion of the study, especially to those not personally familiar with New England, is the description of the survivals of former customs and methods of organization, not only in the out-of-the-way country districts, but even in some of the most progressive of New England's municipalities. Best known of these survivals in city government is the retention of the old town meeting by the municipality of Brookline, Mass. With a population of 24,000 and a property valuation of \$90,852,400, necessitating annual municipal expenditures of over \$1,000,000, exclusive of state and county taxes, the local government is nevertheless entirely satisfactory. "In the conduct of the business of all branches of the public service Brookline has the reputation of being a model town."

The study of the communal holdings by the towns is also well done. How long these survived is a surprise to the average reader. It seems hard to realize that Boston Common was still used as a pasture in 1830, and that Plymouth, Salem and Sandwich still preserve remnants of their old communal lands, administered much as they were when they were originally established.

The second part of the book presents the first systematic compilation of

the laws of the New England states in relation to towns and town government. The laws are grouped around the titles of the officers of the towns, and those of each state are arranged together. By these means the whole body of the law is rendered accessible to the reader, an advantage impossible through any other method because of the great mass and diversity of the statutes. Over three thousand five hundred references are given, citing the more important decisions given by the courts in cases under the various enactments.

The volume is an excellent beginning in a sort of work in which as yet but little has been accomplished in the United States.

**Gibson, T.** *The Pitfalls of Speculation*. Pp. 146. Price, \$1.00. New York: Moody Corporation, 1906.

**Giddings, F. H.** *Descriptive and Historical Sociology*. Pp. xxiv, 553. New York: Macmillan Company, 1906.

See "Book Reviews."

**Haeckel, E.** *Last Words on Evolution*. Pp. 179. Price, \$1. New York: Peter Eckler.

About a year ago the announcement was made that Ernst Haeckel, the famous exponent of Darwinism, had in his farewell lectures, in Berlin abandoned the theory of evolution and given support to the teaching of a Jesuit writer. After a somewhat incredulous reception, the report was denied *in toto*. Partly with the object of placing the lectures before the American public to show the falsity of the original announcement, the present work is published.

The three lectures presented are distinctly popular in character, and aim only to give a brief summary of the evolutionary theory in its present-day development and to review its present standing in the theological world. The first two lectures review the results of biological research in the last half century, which Professor Haeckel thinks conclusively demonstrate the physical descent of man from the anthropoid apes. The emphasis in the last lecture is changed from a discussion of biology to one of theology. The author aims to sum up here his monistic philosophy as it bears on the ideas of immortality and God. He contends that the soul does not differ in kind from the other elements that make up man, and therefore has no individual immortality. God as a personal creator he also rejects. "Our monistic God, the all-embracing essence of the world, the nature god of Spinoza and Goethe is identical with the eternal all-inspiring energy and is one, in eternal and infinite substance with space-filling matter. It 'lives and moves in all things,' as the Gospel says."

The book closes with a contrast between the theory of evolution and the tenets of the church, which the author holds cannot be reconciled.

**Hay, John.** *The Addresses of John Hay*. Pp. 353. Price, \$2. New York: The Century Company, 1906.

The standards of work which controlled the activities of the late Secretary Hay were so high that everything he did was most carefully done. His

public addresses, like his services as a diplomat and statesman, were the sincere and conscientious efforts of a man of genial nature, of broad sympathies, of rich culture and innate dignity. The volume containing the "Addresses of John Hay" will give permanent and wide influence to the public speeches of one whose career may well be studied by every patriotic American. The oration which Secretary Hay delivered at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Republican party, the eulogy on the late President McKinley, which he delivered before Congress, and, indeed, all the orations and speeches contained in the volume are examples of the style of one who was able to clothe his thought in most graceful and dignified phraseology. Secretary Hay's knowledge of history, of literature, of art, and his poetic temperament gave him an unusual endowment as a writer. What he said is valuable first of all because of the content, but it is equally interesting and instructive to one who is in search of standards of graceful English.

Haynes, G. H. *The Election of Senators*. Pp. xi, 295. Price, \$1.50. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

Henderson, Howard *Wealth and Workingmen*. Second Revised Edition. Pp. 531. Price, \$1. Covington, Ky.: H. A. Schroetter, 1906.

The most interesting feature of the book is its sweeping condemnation of the industrial and moral evils of the day.

"We cannot baptize monopoly and take it into the church."

"Wealth, or 'the capacity to gratify rational desire,' should bear equitable relation to the industry that produces it."

"The accumulation of vast fortunes in the possession of a few, while toiling masses swelter in abject poverty, is reprobated by the equitable laws of sociology and the principles of Christianity."

But the possession of riches, as such, is not condemned.

"Asceticism and Stoicism, no more than Epicureanism, comport with the spirit or genius of Christ's religion. A rational use of money, in the encouragement and cultivation of the beautiful, is not sinful."

In spite of this positive stand on industrial questions, the book is primarily religious. On almost every page biblical characters are used as illustrations, and numerous extracts from the Bible are printed.

The author has written a series of sermons, covering three hundred and fifty pages, and grouped them under this title, "Wealth and Workmen." Economic considerations find a place in only six of the nineteen chapters. Eight chapters are taken up with a plea for foreign missions, and the remaining five are devoted to a discussion of various religious topics, such as "The Free-Seat Church" and "Systematic Benevolence."

The book is well written and makes good reading, but its title, "Wealth and Workingmen," is a misnomer, as the sanction proposed is in all cases a religious one, and the criterion for human endeavor is made the support of foreign missions.

**HILLIS, N. D.** *The Fortunes of the Republic.* Pp. 333. Price, \$1.20. New York and Chicago: F. H. Revell Company, 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**HOWARD, B. E.** *The German Empire.* Pp. 449. Price, \$2. New York: Macmillan Company, 1906.

The rise of Germany to importance in both the commerce and politics of the world is one of the most interesting of international developments of the past half century. An analysis of the government lying back of and largely directing the national ambition is, therefore, a welcome contribution to our knowledge of our powerful transatlantic neighbor. In his work, "The German Empire," Dr. Burt Estes Howard has given us a review of many of the more important phases of this young government, the most successful of all modern legislative and administrative organizations. The material upon which the author has chiefly drawn is the wealth of German official publications and historical and constitutional studies. For this reason the book is often hard reading and will not be sought by the casual reader who wishes to get a superficial view of the powers and interrelations of the various branches of the imperial and state governments. But the work makes up in solidity for whatever it lacks in interest, and the student of comparative politics will find it a valuable reference book not only in giving a concise statement of the facts, but also in placing at his command by numerous references the authorities upon the various subjects treated.

Following a very condensed introductory chapter on the founding of the German Empire, the author presents a number of subjects which, by their contrasts to similar branches of our own government, are especially interesting to the American reader. The more important of these are the chapters on the relations of the empire and the individual states, the Kaiser, the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. The peculiar position of the imperial chancellor is also very satisfactorily outlined.

The range of the later chapters of the book—Alsace-Lorraine, finance and the army—shows that the author has here been forced to select from a large number of subjects within the scope of the title. Many of those most interesting to the student of German affairs have been of necessity omitted by the limitation of the work to a single volume. Most important among these is a discussion of German foreign policy in both its European and oversea aspects, but numerous other topics of hardly less interest suggest themselves.

As a whole the book is a serious and concise summary of value in itself and a basis for wider study.

**HUNT, THOMAS F.** *How to Choose a Farm.* Pp. xiv, 412. Price, \$1.75. New York: Macmillan Company, 1906.

The author, professor of agronomy at Cornell University, is well qualified to discuss the problems relating to the choice of a farm.

The chief elements to be considered are: First, character and topography of the soil; second, climatic conditions, including healthfulness and water supply; third, location; fourth, improvements. A complete and somewhat

technical classification of the soils of the United States is given, along with the crops best adapted to them. The caution is given that a mechanical and chemical analysis of a soil fails to show its true fertility, the surest test being actual trial.

The farms of the United States are capitalized above their commercial value, because they act as homes as well as places of business. This explains the fact that the average farm, including eastern rocky wastes and western deserts, is poor property as an investment. Further, the average gross returns are low in comparison to what they would be under good management, which should in general bring yields fifty per cent better than the present averages. A score card is offered, showing the relative values of various farm characteristics.

After the principles concerned in the selection of a farm are stated, they are applied to a discussion of the different regions in America. The United States is arranged in eighteen divisions for this purpose. Canada, Mexico, the outlying possessions of the United States and South American lands are also discussed.

The subject is treated from an economic point of view, abundant statistical data being given in support of statements. The book suffers through an attempt to cover too wide a field. The style is ordinary. Though at times involved, it is generally lucid. The subject is treated practically and dispassionately. The book is valuable to persons considering the possibility of owning or living on a farm.

**Jackson, A. V. W.** *Persia: Past and Present.* Pp. xxx, 471. Price, \$4. New York: Macmillan Company, 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Jaures, J.** *Studies in Socialism.* Translated by Mildred Minturn. Pp. xliii, 197. Price, \$1. New York: Putnam's Sons, 1906.

M. Jaurés, the greatest living French Socialist, writes in this publication a number of interesting studies on present-day socialism and socialistic theory. The presentation of the subject is able and its spirit tolerant. The writer is the foremost exponent of the group which aims at the reorganization of society through gradual reforms rather than by revolution. His discussions are characterized by a willingness to meet fairly and squarely not only the differences of belief of avowed opponents, but, what is more unusual in such writings, the differences between the author and his allies in the socialistic movement. M. Jaurés insists upon the necessity of converting the large mass of society to the socialistic program before any actual practice of the teachings can be begun. A determined minority would be quite sufficient to frustrate the plans of a society otherwise clearly destined to succeed. The arguments in favor of proceeding slowly and in a peaceful manner only are reinforced by numerous references to history and by shrewd observations on present-day facts, which show the writer much more of a student than the average of the class of writers he represents.

**Jenks, J. S.** *Citizenship and the Schools.* Pp. viii, 264. Price, \$1.25. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1906.

In this volume Professor Jenks has collected nine addresses delivered at various times bearing upon the duty of the schools to prepare their students for undertaking the responsibilities of citizenship. It is not in any sense a text, but intended rather to appeal to the educator by showing the importance of a study of our politics and government. The electorate must be given the ability to judge of public affairs by a thorough understanding of the elements of our national life acquired by unprejudiced presentation of facts in our schools. This can never be equaled for the average man by casual reading of periodicals or a brief period of interest in the progress of political campaigns.

The lectures aim to present the importance of conscious emphasis by the teacher upon the factors that develop a sense of responsibility in all branches of life. The presentation is always interesting and illuminated by a wealth of happy illustrations.

**Johnson, Clifton.** *Highways and Byways of the Mississippi Valley.* Pp. xiii, 287. Price, \$2. New York: Macmillan Company, 1906.

*Highways and Byways of the Mississippi Valley* is a book of social studies rather than a technical work. It consists of reprints of papers that have previously appeared in the "Outing Magazine," the "Delineator," "Good Housekeeping" and the "New England Magazine." The series of studies begins with Louisiana and ends with Minnesota, and the volume attempts to present a literary picture of certain classes of people living in the states bordering the Mississippi River. The volume is really a series of interviews with people who are supposed to represent types of society. The persons interviewed are unlettered country people, who are not the leaders of the central west. Indeed, the volume has more to do with the "byways" than with the "highways." The volume is copiously illustrated by reproductions of photographs of commonplace persons and scenes. There is little art displayed in the illustrations.

**Kennedy, W. S.** *Wonders and Curiosities of the Railway.* Pp. 266. Price, 50 cents. New York: Hurst & Co., 1906.

**Knox, George W.** *The Spirit of the Orient.* Pp. xvii, 307. Price, \$1.50. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co., 1906.

The author of "The Spirit of the Orient," Mr. George W. Knox, whom many people have become acquainted with by his volume on "Japanese Life in Town and Country," is admirably equipped for writing upon the east. He has lived long enough in the Orient to be able to make a sympathetic and appreciative interpretation of the civilization and culture of Oriental countries. He is, moreover, able to express himself in an easy and graceful style. The catholicity of the author's mind is well illustrated by the following sentences:

"Doubtless the spirit of the east differs from the spirit of the west, else there would be no occasion for this book, but beneath them both is our common humanity. Deep and wide is our separation, and strange to each other are the two great earth spirits, and yet all men are one. Could we



creep for a while into each other's skin and look through each other's consciousness, we should feel at home. The greater part of life is the same for all. We have like bodies, with their members and their senses; we are subject to the same influences of air and light and darkness and earth and sky. We have the same needs for food and drink and sleep and clothes. We alike are social in our being, and the great drama of life, with its beginning and ending, its pains and joys, its loves and hates, is the same for all, so that in no metaphorical sense, but in the most literal meaning of the words, we are one."

"The Spirit of the Orient" is concerned mainly with India, China and Japan. After presenting the American idea of the Orient and discussing the Asiatic point of view in the first two chapters, the author takes up India, China and Japan in turn, devoting to each country two chapters, one on "People and Customs" and another on "The Spirit and Problems." The volume closes with a chapter entitled "The New World," in which the author discusses the situation in the east that has resulted from the victory of Japan over Russia.

**Martin, G. W.,** Edited by. *Transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society*, 1905-1906. Vol. IX. Pp. 654. Topeka: State Printing Office, 1906.

A volume embracing the addresses at the annual meetings for the year mentioned. It includes studies in local history and the development of the state, the chief divisions being: Early missions in Kansas, semi-centennial of territorial organization, river navigation, political administrations, the soldiers of Kansas and miscellaneous papers.

**Matthews, B** *American Character*. Pp. 33. Price, 75 cents. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co., 1906.

A beautifully written and beautifully printed essay on the ideals of Americans. It is given in answer to the foreign criticism that "the ambition of the American's heart, the passion of his life, is money."

**McAdoo, W.** *Guarding a Great City*. Pp. vi, 350. Price, \$2. New York: Harper Bros., 1906.

The author was police commissioner of New York City 1904 to 1906, but was dismissed at the behest of certain political powers. The present volume is the result of his experiences and observations during that period. He endeavors to show just what the police system of a city needs, its advantages, its difficulties, its dangers. We find him, therefore, discussing the make-up of the police establishment, its discipline, appointments and promotions, honors for physical courage, details and assignments, harbor police, as well as a good many of the chief problems the police have to solve. Amongst these he treats of vice, Chinatown, the pool-room evil, the traffic problems, and devotes a special chapter to the magistrates.

In style the volume is depressive and rambling, decidedly lacking in order and continuity. In too many places the author seems, naturally enough, perhaps, to be on the defensive, and to be replying to critics of his own

administration. The volume would have been much stronger had the author dropped the controversial tone and found a more logical arrangement for his material. In spite of these criticisms, however, the book gives a very valuable and suggestive insight as to the police conditions and problems of New York City. Mr. McAdoo points out, for instance, the practical impossibility of securing certain sorts of evidence by means of regular police; not through any fault of the policemen, but through the very conditions surrounding them. He likewise pays many deserved compliments to the police force, and says that they are like any other body of men that he has known, few bad, many good. No one can read this volume without realizing that more definite steps should be taken to free the police from political control and to increase their effectiveness in many ways. Incidentally, the average reader will get a deal of information as to the ways in which the forces of evil combine to defeat the law. The book deserves wide reading.

**McLaughlin, A. C.** *Report on the Diplomatic Archives of the Department of State, 1789-1840.* Pp. 73. Price, 25 cents. Washington: Carnegie Institution.

**McLaughlin, A. C., Slade, W. A., and Lewis, E. D.,** Edited by. *Writings on American History.* Pp. xv, 172. Price, \$1.00. Washington: Carnegie Institution.

**Merriam, C. E.** *Report on the Municipal Revenues of Chicago.* Pp. xiii, 161. Price, 50 cents. Chicago: City Club, 1906.

**Moore, F.** *The Balkan Trail.* Pp. xi, 296. Price, \$3.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Morris, J.** *Makers of Japan.* Pp. xv, 330. Price, \$3. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1906.

See "Book Reviews."

**Nettleship, R. L.** *Memoir of Thomas Hill Green.* Pp. 256. Price, \$1.50 net. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1906.

The writings of Thomas Hill Green lie in the three fields of philosophy, religion and politics. Mr. Nettleship in this memoir originally published as a part of the works of Thomas Hill Green brings out the development of the author's thought in each of these three fields. Mr. Green was known to the writer as leader and as a friend, and the background of the work is, therefore, drawn not only from published works, but from the vantage point of intimate association. The estimate of the thought and personality of the statesman-philosopher is sympathetic and appreciative.

**Nevinson, H. W.** *A Modern Slavery.* Pp. x, 216. Price, \$2. New York: Harper Bros., 1906.

The author of this volume is an Englishman. He was sent (incognito) by Harpers into Southern Africa to find out the situation of the slave trade. After stopping at Loanda and other places on the coast, Mr. Nevinson journeyed from Benguela, via Mossamedes, through the Bihe district, and back

again to Benguela, finally embarking from Lobito Bay, stopping on his return journey at San Thome. Everywhere Mr. Nevinson found innumerable evidences of the existence of the slave trade, not merely the domestic slavery perfectly well known amongst the native negro tribes, but he found that caravans of slaves are still being brought from the east over trails well worn during the period of American slavery. The natives are still being sold to planters or shipped under guise of contract laborers to the Portuguese Islands, San Thome and Principe. Those going to the islands are nominally under contract for five years, renewable if they so desire. As a matter of fact, they are sent as slaves for life, and the natives know it well. The contract is a compulsory one. It is an appalling picture of slavery which Mr. Nevinson gives us, and one which ought to stir the governments, which think they have abolished the slave business, into activity. Mr. Nevinson's account is very interesting, the illustrations are good, and the total impression is that it is an account of a truthful eye-witness. The fact that Mr. Nevinson was poisoned just before leaving the country, his life having been threatened for some time, lends additional emphasis to his statement.

**Parsons, F.** *The Railways, the Trusts and the People.* Pp. v, 544. Price, \$1.50. Philadelphia: C. F. Taylor, 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Pearson, H. C.** *What I Saw in the Tropics.* Pp. 288. Price, \$3. New York: India Rubber Publishing Company, 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Pinkus, N.** *Das Problem des Normalen.* Pp. 295. Price, 6.60 marks. Leipzig: Duncker und Humblot, 1906.

**Pollock, Sir Henry.** *Maine's Ancient Law.* Pp. 462. Price, \$1.75. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1906.

"Maine's Ancient Law" has become one of the classics of political science. First published in 1861, some of its conclusions must be modified in the light of our present knowledge. The student is not surprised that such is the case, but rather that so little correction is necessary. Maine never attempted to achieve the ambition of the continental scholar—to formulate a well-balanced "system" or "theory"—but was content to present his studies for what they were worth, even at the risk of leaving them somewhat fragmentary in character. That such was his method probably accounts in no small degree for the enduring excellence of his writings.

The chief object of the volume is to show the importance of the legal element in early societies. Maine was the first to clearly point out that the study of law must not be confined to its political and constitutional aspects, but that it offers a vast field for the application of historical and comparative method.

The chief topics treated are: the sentiment of reverence evoked by the mere existence of law in early communities, the essential formalism of archaic law, the predominance of rules of procedure over rules of sub-

stance in early legal systems, the fundamental difference between ancient and modern ideas as to legal proof, the relatively modern character of the individual citizens' disposing power, especially by will and freedom of contract, and the still more modern appearance of true criminal law.

Such fundamental studies as these are always welcome to the student.

Later researches in the history of law have, as a rule, confirmed Maine's leading ideas partly by actual proof of consequences he indicated as possible, partly by additional testimony, drawn from fields he himself never investigated.

This republication of a great classic in historical jurisprudence is highly welcome. The edition is supplemented by excellent notes by Sir Frederick Pollock, pointing out the advance made since the time of Maine's studies.

**Price, W. H.** *The English Patents of Monopoly*. Pp. x, 261. Price, \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Reynolds, J. S.** *Reconstruction in South Carolina, 1865-1877*. Pp. 522. Price, \$2. Columbia: The State Company.

Reserved for later notice.

**Rhodes, J. F.** *History of the United States*. Vols. VI and VII. Pp. 400 and 430. Price, \$2.50 each. New York: Macmillan Company, 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Robbins, H.,** Edited by. *Labor, Capital and the Public*. Pp. viii, 220. Price, \$1. Chicago: Public Policy Publishing Company.

Reserved for later notice.

**Ryan, J. A.** *A Living Wage*. Pp. 346. Price, \$1. New York: Macmillan Company, 1906.

See "Book Reviews."

**Sabatier, P** *Disestablishment in France*. Pp. 173. Price, \$1.25. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, Importers, 1906.

M. Paul Sabatier, the author of "The Life of St. Francis of Assisi," gives his readers in this volume a most interesting insight into the conditions lying back of the present movement for separation of church and state in France.

Though not a Catholic himself, it must be evident to every one who reads the book that the author has approached his subject with both sympathy and understanding. He looks for no stimulus to Protestantism to arise from the present movement, but expressly declares that those who hope for such an outcome are destined to bitter disappointment. Protestantism is not the impelling agent in the present movement—indeed, the consequences of the separation will rest much more heavily upon that branch of the Christian Church in France than upon the Catholics, the movement is essentially one of Catholics against Catholics—a progressive party against the reactionary faction. With the former organization victory, M. Sabatier insists, will ultimately rest, and to it the spiritual regeneration of France will almost entirely be due. The rise of this party of the "Young

Catholics" is then traced, showing a sturdy protest against what the author calls the mediævalism of the conservatives. The growth of the cult of the Sacred Heart, the preposterous claims of Leo Taxil, with his pretended revelations concerning Freemasonry, the avowed opposition to all innovation, the united opposition of the ultramontane party to a fair trial for Dreyfus, and the remarkable growth of such reactionary journals as "La Croix" and its dependents, show it is insisted how far the conservative branch of the church has gotten out of tune with the present-day life of the nation.

All these features are connected directly with the "clericals," the party upon which must be placed the responsibility for the present crisis.

M. Sabatier vehemently denies the assertion that the separation of church and state is an accident, an action forced upon the nation by the determined campaign of a well-organized but really unimportant minority. He asserts that the movement in favor of bringing Catholicism closely into touch with present-day life and reconciling its doctrines with the discoveries of modern science is one which has its roots in every province of the republic. The new movement, under the leadership of such men as Abbé Loisy, is organized with the avowed determination of staying with the Catholic Church and winning the allegiance of the people from that vantage ground. Any secession from the organized body of Catholicism would not carry with it the bulk of the people of France, and would thus sacrifice the dearest ambition of the progressive party.

The author considers especially unfortunate the stand taken by the Pope in the present conflict, for harmony is all important. The religion of France depends on Catholicism, and many will suffer if the reconciliation of Catholicism and modern civilization is brought about only—as there is too much reason to fear will be the case—after the Ultramontanes and the fanatics have had their way unchecked in the French Church and have brought it to the inevitable ruin that awaits a policy of ignorant pride and blind obstinacy.

The book lacks unity, but presents the material in a style both instructive and clear. It is especially valuable for its presentation of the causes underlying the contest. A copy of the law for separation of the churches and the state is appended in French and in an English translation.

**Salomon, A.** *Die Ursachen der ungleichen Entlohnung von Männer- und Frauenarbeit.* Pp. 132. Price, 60f. Leipzig: Duncker und Humblot, 1906.

**Schmoller, G.** *Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft.* Pp. 480. Price, 11.40m. Leipzig: Duncker und Humbolt, 1906.

**Sharp, K. L.** *Illinois Libraries.* Pp. 96. Price, \$1. Urbana: University of Illinois, 1906.

**Shlova, S.** *When I Was a Boy in Japan.* Pp. iv, 155. Price, 75 cents. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, 1906.

**Skinner, R. P.** *Abyssinia of To-Day.* Pp. xvi, 227. Price, \$3. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1906.

The author was American commissioner in Abyssinia, 1903-04, and was in charge of the first mission sent by the American government to the court of King Menelik, locally known as "the King of Kings." The mission was sent to conclude with Abyssinia a treaty which should protect and strengthen the commercial relations of the two countries. Mr. Skinner has described the preparation of the mission and its travels from the coast to the capital, Addis-Ababa, the negotiations with the emperor and the return journey. In addition, a number of chapters are devoted to Abyssinian conditions, people, language, religion, customs, trade and commerce. One or two chapters on the history of the country are included, in which fact and fiction are interwoven. The volume is concluded by the treaty signed at Addis-Ababa and ratified by the President, March 17, 1904. Many excellent illustrations are given in the volume. The subject matter is excellent and the style good. It is hard to see why the price should be so high.

Mr. Skinner was very favorably impressed with Abyssinia and with the king, Menelik. He evidently believes that the country has a future, and that the present developments are very promising. In the main an upland country, with sturdy, vigorous inhabitants, who are Caucasians rather than Negroes, with many fertile valleys, and separated from the coast by rather large strips of desert which make an invasion difficult, there seems to be no reason why Mr. Skinner's faith should not be justified. It is not likely that our own commercial dealings with this country will be very large in the immediate future, but the prospect evidently justifies sending the mission. There will be many who will be glad to get so accurate and interesting an account of this comparatively little known part of the world.

**Snider, G. E.** *The Taxation of the Gross Receipts of Railways in Wisconsin.* Pp. 138. Price, \$1. American Economic Association, 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Steiner, E. A.** *On the Trail of the Immigrant.* Pp. 374. Price, \$1.50. New York: F. H. Revell Company, 1906.

This volume is easily one of the most interesting, accurate and important discussions of the immigrant yet produced in this country. The author is unusually well qualified. Born in southeastern Europe, educated in the German universities, with ancestors of Jewish faith, he is himself a Christian minister and professor in Iowa College. Coming to this country as an immigrant, he has repeatedly crossed and recrossed the ocean to see and observe other immigrants. He is a man who has found in this country not the "land of the mighty dollars but the land of great ideals." He is the master of many languages, with wide observation of the peoples in Europe and of the immigrant in America, and possessed withal of no mean literary ability. Who could be better prepared to interpret to the rest of us the essential facts in the lives and characters of our immigrants?

The author begins by discussing the home conditions in southeastern Europe, and in later chapters telling of the Slavs, the Jews, the Bohemians, the Italians and the Greeks, describing their journey to this country and the

opportunities the various groups have found here. The volume contains many excellent illustrations which lend force to the arguments of the writer. Throughout all the study the difficulties, the dangers of immigration, the poverty and the crime of the immigrant are frankly recognized and freely stated. Through all runs a powerful undercurrent of optimism—an optimism based on knowledge. Professor Steiner finds a greater menace to the ideals of America in the attitude of the froth of American society than in the physical and moral weaknesses of the immigrants. To our immigration department, particularly to Mr. Robert Watchorn, himself, be it remembered, an immigrant, many compliments are paid. Some of the book has already appeared in the form of articles in "The Outlook." Professor Steiner has given us a very sympathetic and intelligent interpretation of the immigrant, and to all students of the problems of immigration his production will be invaluable.

**Stickney, A.** *Organized Democracy.* Pp. 268. Price, \$1 net. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Taylor, F. M.** *Some Chapters on Money.* Pp. 316. Ann Arbor: George Wahr, 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Taylor, H. C.** *Agricultural Economics.* Pp. viii, 327. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Company.

Reserved for later notice.

**Thorpe, F. M., and Milligan, H. W.** *The Government of the United States and of Illinois.* Rev. Ed. Pp. 365. New York: Hinds, Noble & Eldredge, 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Townsend, E. W.** *Our Constitution.* Pp. 322. Price, \$1.50. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., 1906.

Mr. Townsend offers this volume, not as a contribution to knowledge, but as a popular review of our great instrument of government. Judged from this standpoint, the book is a success; it presents in an easy style the chief facts, and the different steps in the development are well illustrated by anecdotes and quotations of contemporary character sketches. It is a book which the average man not interested in constitutional questions for their own sake can read and find interesting. After a brief review of the previous experiences of the colonies with self-government, the various movements toward union are described, and the familiar struggles and compromises which finally ended in our present constitution. A discussion of the amendments concludes the text proper. A last chapter and an appendix include the chief documents, English and Colonial, which form the background of the history of our present constitution. This part of the book, apt to be slighted by the class of readers to whom its style will most appeal, is the most valuable portion for the true student. The body of the book must plead guilty to the charge of a sacrifice of solidity to entertaining presenta-

tion, and the temptation to neglect phases of the subject that might prove difficult for the readers to comprehend has not always been resisted. At other points a surprising brevity is to be noticed, as, for example, the discussion of the war amendments and their results, which covers hardly four pages of the text. These defects impair the value of the book as a guide for the student who wishes to get more than a general idea of the subject treated. In the light of its object, however, it should be said that on the whole the work is entertainingly written and will furnish an easy introduction to the study of the constitution to a class of readers who would be repelled by a work of greater scholastic pretensions.

**Train, A.** *The Prisoner at the Bar.* Pp. 349. Price, \$2. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1906.  
See "Book Reviews."

**Vay de Vaya and Luskod, Count.** *Empires and Emperors of Russia, China, Korea and Japan.* Pp. xxxii, 399. Price, \$4. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Ward, A. W., Prothero, G. W., and Leathes, S.** *Cambridge Modern History.* Vol. IV. Pp. xxix, 1003. Price, \$4. New York: Macmillan Company, 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Wells, H. G.** *The Future in America.* Pp. 259. Price, \$2. New York: Harper & Bros., 1906.

A sincere criticism of America is always appreciated by Americans. Mr. Wells combines in this book the results of an acute observation with a touch of philosophy tinged by both hope and doubt. Frankly admitting his prepossessions in favor of certain ideals, he aims to give us his first impressions drawn from a brief visit to America. All pretension to finality of opinion he disclaims with the caution, "Will the reader please remember that I've been just a few weeks in the States altogether, and value my impressions at that."

The object of the book is to try to get some insight into the future of the republic by a review of the most characteristic of its present day accomplishments and problems.

Some of the author's conclusions, the American reader will suspect, are due to the briefness of his stay, which has made the appearance pass for the reality, but with these few exceptions the judgments passed upon the various phases of our national life are trenchant and sound. They involve the problems to the solution of which the best thought in America is turned. Trusts, permanent large fortunes, child labor, graft and other phenomena of our national life fall under the author's unsparing criticism. The nation as a whole he finds still devoted to worship at the altar of individualism. That a change in attitude is coming is shown by numerous small beginnings all through the social organization. Most conspicuous of these indications are the leading statements of the leading public men, such as Mr. Roosevelt



and Mr. Bryan, who, while formally reiterating their faith in the old doctrine of individualism, at the same time advocate the calling in of the organized force of the community to protect the individual from the results of the unrestrained *laissez faire* policy.

These declarations by the leaders are the beginning of a state of mind which will insist on the welfare of the whole as opposed to the freedom of the individual.

The problems that confront the American people seem so great that the author concludes his book with a chapter in which doubt and hope for the future are combined. It is a satisfaction, however, to read the admission in the closing paragraphs that "After all is said and done, I do find the balance of my mind tilts steadily to a belief in a continuing and accelerated progress now in human affairs. . . . It seems to me, in spite of my patriotic inclinations . . . that in America . . . the leadership of progress must ultimately rest."

The book deserves a careful reading.

**Wolfe, Albert B.** *The Lodging House Problem in Boston*. Pp. 200. Price, \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1906.

The volume is part two of a series of Harvard economic studies, published under the direction of the Department of Economics of Harvard University. The author held for a time the South End House Fellowship, which gave him the opportunity of gathering the information here published. At present he is assistant professor of economics and sociology in Oberlin College.

The term "lodging house as used here, unless otherwise indicated, covers the class of dwellings in which live the great middle class of workers, salesmen, skilled mechanics and miscellaneous industrial workers, who for the most part are unmarried and without other abiding-place in the city—dwellings where men and women are lodged upon the payment of a sum of money (weekly or monthly)." The present study deals largely with the conditions in the South End of Boston, and the author shows how this district has gradually become a lodging house district. He describes in detail the general housing conditions, the cost of rooms, the social and economic condition of the lodgers, etc. A very carefully written chapter is devoted to vital statistics, which is well illustrated by several charts. Possibly no part of the book is more important than the chapters dealing with crime and prostitution and the problem of marriage. "The lodging house tends to increase the density of population, while nevertheless few children are to be found in the lodging house district, which has the lowest birth-rate of any in the city—lower, in fact, than the lowest death-rate in any ward in the city. It follows that the lodging house population is not reproducing itself, and probably it is due to the low marriage rate." The economic position of the landlady is very insecure, and as a result she is likely to be careless as to the moral character of those received in the house. For this reason, therefore, the development of lodging houses, with the separate café on the corner, while it gives certain freedom, involves very

great moral dangers, which were, to some extent, to be avoided under the older boarding house system, with a common parlor and some semblance of a home life. The result of the city's attitude toward houses of prostitution has been to scatter immoral people throughout the lodging house district, and it is therefore extremely difficult for a decent person to be sure of the character of his own residence.

The author has made an important contribution to our knowledge of home (?) life of the great class in our communities, and his volume, and its suggestions, should be carefully studied.

**Wood, Wm.** *The Fight for Canada*. Pp. xx, 370. Price, \$2.50. Boston: Little Brown & Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

**Wright, C. D.** *The Battles of Labor*. Pp. 220. Price, \$1. Philadelphia: G. W. Jacobs & Co., 1906.

"Wright's Battles of Labor" is a summary of the lectures delivered by Colonel Wright, the former commissioner of labor, on the Bull lectureship foundation in Philadelphia. The author takes up the cases of labor conflicts with his well-known impartial attitude; he describes a number of typical conflicts between capital and labor, showing that in most cases they might have been avoided, at least in recent years. The feature of the book is a chapter describing the general methods of avoiding labor conflicts and pointing out that the social and industrial efficiency of the American people depends upon the development of a rational system of collective bargaining between employers and employees.

Colonel Wright, in this latest book, takes a historical point of view which lends special interest to his discussion. He shows that the friction, struggle and conflict between opposing forces in our industrial society was natural in the earlier days of our development, but he brings out with great clearness that the principle of combination and co-operation, which has wrought such wonders on the employer's side of business undertakings, must now be applied to the relations between employer and laborer.

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#### REVIEWS.

**Alexander, De Alva Stanwood.** *A Political History of the State of New York*. Two Volumes. 1774-1832, 1833-1861. Pp. x, 405; vi, 444. Price, \$5.00. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1906.

These volumes deal with a most attractive and important but difficult and complicated field of study. To all but the specialist the political history of the Empire State, especially the period prior to the middle of the nineteenth century, has been—to use the apt description of Daniel S. Dickinson—"a tangled web." Even James Parton refers to it as "that most unfathomable of subjects." With the exception of Hammond's inadequate and antiquated *History of Political Parties in the State of New York*, published sixty years ago, Mr. Alexander's work covers an unoccupied field.